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President KIM IL SUNG Reclarifies Three Major Tasks for Reunification

KPA Agitators Meet Held in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Dec. 1 (KCNA)—A meeting of agitators of the Korean People's Army was held in Pyongyang, which was honoured with the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads our people and People's Army along the road of victory and glory.

Slogans reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" were hanging on both sides of the platform.

The meeting was attended by more than 6,000 professional propagandists and primary-level agitators of the People's Army.

At nine in the morning, the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Korean People's Army and its Supreme Commander, mounted the platform to the strains of the welcome music.

At the moment, the stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause violently rocked the hall.

While the unending cheers of *manse* (hurrah) were sweeping the hall, women soldiers of the three services courteously presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a basket of fragrant flowers imbued with the deepest reverence of the attendants of the meeting and the entire officers and men of the People's Army.

Also mounting the platform were Comrades O Jin U, Chon Mun Sop and Kim Chol Man, commanders of all services and arms of the KPA, generals and model propagandists and agitators of the KPA.

The meeting heard the report "On effecting collective innovations in combat preparedness and increase of combat capabilities by energetically waging the three-revolution red flag movement initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung," which was followed by speeches of many propagandists and primary-level agitators.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a detailed exposition of the home and foreign policies of our Party and programmatic teachings which would make the guiding compass in further strengthening our People's Army into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces by energetically conducting the political work within the People's Army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, to begin with, gave detailed teachings on the policy of independent national reunification maintained by our Party and the tasks arising for its realisation.

The great leader said that it is the three major tasks of our Party and its line and policy to further reinforce the socialist position in the northern half of the Republic by accelerating socialist construction, actively support the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratisation of south Korean society and strengthen solidarity with the socialist countries and non-aligned countries of the world so they may actively support and encourage our revolution.

Ideological, Technical, Cultural Revolutions

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that what is important, above all, in implementing this line and policy is to carry to thorough fulfilment the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the tasks of the three revolutions for socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

Saying that the central task of the ideological revolution is to arm all people with the Juche idea and thus dye whole society with it, he pointed to the achievements made by our Party in the ideological revolution.

We are proud of the fact that today all the people of our country are acting as one man, firmly armed with the Juche idea and united rock-firm around the Party, said the great leader. He stressed that this is a great success made by our entire people, People's Army and working intellectuals by struggling as the Party demanded, firmly united in one body.

Saying that the keypoint of the technical revolution is to carry to thorough fulfilment the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the three major tasks of the technical revolution for markedly reducing the differences between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work, and relieving the women from the heavy burdens of household chores are at once economic tasks and political tasks for freeing the working people from toilsome work.

It is a link in the struggle for eliminating the class distinctions and the differences among the people high and low in human relations and the last battle on the road to communism to alleviate the toilsome work in the industrial domain including the labour at the coal and ore mines, enforce the 8-hour workday in the countryside like in industrial labour and make the work unhindered by seasons and natural conditions there and let the women massively proceed into social work like men and turn one wheel of the revolution, freed from the burdens of kitchen and household chores, which the working class should wage after seizing power, taught the great leader.

Saying that the cultural revolution is an important work for letting each of the working people have one technique or more and intellectualizing all the members of society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung noted that only when all the people possess a high level of knowledge can society develop and that it is our final battle on the way to communism to carry out the tasks of the cultural revolution.

The respected and beloved leader stressed that our Party enforced the universal compulsory 11-year education and has a plan to build many factory colleges so that all the working people may get higher education while on the job and that it is the unique and great task advanced by our Party.

Saying that the three red flags, the flags of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the Party are the greatest, unique, independent, revolutionary and communistic one, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that we have every reason to be highly proud of this and the entire people should be mobilized in the struggle for building the northern half of our Republic into the base of communist construction, upholding the Party's line of three revolutions.

S. Korean Revolution, Int'l Solidarity

Then, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the south Korean revolution must be carried out.

The respected and beloved leader said that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is isolated not only from the south Korean people but also from its allies and the south Korean people are vigorously turning out in the struggle for the democratization of south Korean society in the teeth of the harsh suppression by the enemy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung then taught that the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces should be strengthened.

Saying that all the countries of the world support our country, as it strictly adheres to independence, the respected and beloved leader stated that all of them want to learn from our Party's line of independence, the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

This is a very good thing in strengthening international solidarity and it is one of the proud victories of our Party, stressed the great leader.

Political Work in KPA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught at the meeting that the political work should be strengthened in the People's Army.

The great leader taught that political agitation is a work requiring priority in the Party work and all other and to give precedence to the political work is the basic policy of the Party, that not a step of progress can be made without giving precedence to political work in socialist society where all the people are the masters.

Saying that the most important task in the political work within the People's Army is to equip everyone, of the People's Army, from the cadres to the fighters, with the Juche idea, the great leader indicated clear ways for firmly arming the soldiers with the Juche idea of our Party and the Party's policies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung then laid stress on strengthening communist education and class education among the soldiers.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, instructing that the army life of the soldiers should be further strengthened, put forward the following ten points to be observed by the servicemen of the People's Army:

First, the servicemen of the People's Army should strictly observe military regulations at all times.

Secondly, the servicemen of the People's Army should always be versed in their weapons and take good care of them.

Thirdly, the servicemen of the People's Army should thoroughly carry out a military order under whatever condition.

Fourthly, the servicemen of the People's Army should carry out without fail the assignments by the Party and political organisations.

Fifthly, the servicemen of the People's Army should strictly keep state secret, military secret and Party organisational secret.

Sixthly, the servicemen of the People's Army should thoroughly observe the socialist law and order of the state.

Seventhly, the servicemen of the People's Army should participate without fail in the military and political training and study hard.

Eighthly, the servicemen of the People's Army should love the people and should not inflict even the slightest loss on their property.

Ninthly, the servicemen of the People's Army should struggle to thoroughly protect the state property and military supplies and economise them.

Tenthly, the servicemen of the People's Army should love their comrades as their real brothers and firmly establish the beautiful trait of unity and cohesion of the superior and inferior in the army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the servicemen of the People's Army should take the ten points as a principle guiding their action and thereby bring about a new change in the army life and military and political training.

Lastly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that the role of propagandists and agitators in the People's Army should be further raised and taught that the two principles to be observed by all the propagandists and agitators are first to acquaint themselves well with the policy and military line of our Party and second to be exemplary in the army life.

The teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting of agitators of the Korean People's Army serve as a programmatic guideline in dyeing the whole army with the Juche idea, more firmly preparing the soldiers politically and ideologically and in military technique and further increasing the might of our People's Army by more energetically pushing ahead with our revolution under the red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and bringing about a new big change in the political work of the People's Army; they serve as a militant banner powerfully rousing the entire people and soldiers to carry out the three tasks for accelerating the independent reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the propagandists and primary-level agitators present at the meeting.

A letter of pledge to the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted amid the loud applause of the attendants at the meeting. **(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)**

U.S. House Subcommittee Reveals "KCIA's" 1976 Brief

Over $ 750.000 Prepared for Payoff

An elaborate "KCIA" plan to infiltrate the White House, Congress, the Pentagon and the State Department and pay off and manipulate US newsmen, professors and other people was disclosed on Nov. 29 by a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee.

The "action plan" signed off by the "KCIA director" in December, 1975 envisioned payoffs to at least 12 aides in the White House, State Department and CIA labeled "manipulation expenses."

The disclosure was made at the first day of the two-day public hearings, Nov. 29 and 30 by a House of Representatives international relations subcommittee on "KCIA" activities inside the U.S.

In an opening statement, Chairman Donald Fraser of the subcommittee stressed that the plan reached the peak of "KCIA's" operation activities in the U.S. that were committeed before 1976. He accused the "KCIA" of "outright subversion" in its efforts to carry out the plan.

The original copy of the action policy prepared by the "KCIA" itself, has a detailed list of targets, goal and method of practice to be executed in the U.S. last year. The document said that more than $750,000 was appropriated to execute the "action policy."

The plan reveals a calculated intent by the "KCIA" to use clandestine means to sway U.S. public opinion and official policy in favor of the Pak "regime."

In the plan the names of alleged bribery targets and undercover contacts were deleted.

This paper is said to be decisive evidence to substantiate the "KCIA's" direct attempt to work on U.S. leaders.

This secret "KCIA" brief had been prepared by "KCIA" officials in the U.S. and then obtained final approval from Seoul. The document was confirmed as authentic by defected "KCIA" agent Son Ho Yong, a top "KCIA" agent in New York until he defected Septermber 16.

This will be the first time that a series of bribings in the U.S. by some south Koreans and "KCIA" agents is to be substantiated by the original "KCIA" document.

The plan called for efforts to prevent north Korea's direct approach to the U.S. and obstruct the expansion of pro-north Korea forces inside the U.S.; to get the lasting U.S. commitment to the security of south Korea and strengthen the south Korea-U.S. relationship; and to stop what they term the north Korea's infiltration of south Koreans residing in the U.S.

Noteworthy here is "KCIA's" influence-buying plan toward the U.S. Congress, each organization of the U.S. Administration.

The plan envisioned paying three unnamed White House aides $100 a month to implant the intelligence network there.

Another three aides were to be paid $100 a month to "strengthen ties with W", an unnamed State Department aide and another three people in the Defence Department were to be paid the $100 a month to "concentratedly infiltrate" the military aid division there.

Photo shows ex-"KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk (second from the right) testified June 22 at a U.S. House subcommittee probing south Korea's influence-buying.

The plan also envisioned paying five people in U.S. intelligence agencies $100 a month to strengthen cooperation.

The plan pointed out the need to infiltrate the joint chiefs of staff offices of policy planning and an international security office to spy on Far Eastern military policy plans.

The "KCIA" claimed in the plan that it had already won the support of eight U.S. Senators and 18 House of Representatives members and had contacted a total of 26 Senators and 70 House members. Besides the $18,000 for the $500-a-month payments to three people in congressional leaders' offices, the plan envisioned paying $20,000 to $5,000 contributions to four people in Congress and $9,000 for "special manipulation" apparently of six people in two Congressional offices.

The document recommended clandestine efforts to influence the news media, academic and religious organizations.

The plan said to hire at least two American reporters, try to win support specifically among reporters at the New York Times, Washington Post and Christian Science Monitor and "manipulate" two news organizations, the names of which were deleted from the copies of the plan.

The "KCIA" also planned in some cases to try to convert reporters by flying them to south Korea for visits and also hoped to convert at least one unnamed Harvard University scholar listed as an opponent of Pak Chung Hi's policies.

The KCIA had been engaged in activities to convert Japanese progressive scholars in an attempt to cut off cooperative relations between them and liberal scholars and anti-war groups in the U.S., it was also revealed in the document. This was the first time that a document containing information about "KCIA" activities in Japan had been disclosed by the Fraser subcommittee.

At the opening hearing, the following five witnesses, Koreans and Americans, testified: Son Ho Yong, a top "KCIA" agent in New York until he defected Sept. 16; Li Jong Shik, a political science professor at the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Kim Yong Jin of George Washington Univ.; Stefan H. Leader, an officer of the Center for Defense Information which has been critical of U.S. defense spending; H. Alan-Krause, a former State Department intelligence analyst.

H. Alan-Krause listed in the plan as a contact, testified he did keep up contacts before 1976 with two south Korean "embassy" employes who have been identified as "KCIA" agents.

He said he believes they and other south Koreans may have tested him at times to see if he could be used but said they should have realized by 1976 he could not be, and he indicated no further effort was made to manipulate him.

Stefan H. Leader, an officer of the Center for Defense Information said a puppet embassy aide who has been identified as a "KCIA" agent offered him a free trip to south Korea in 1976 but he declined the offer.

Professor Kim Yong Jin testified he was offered the editorship of a Korean research journal in 1976 by a south Korean who has been identified as cooperating in the past with the "KCIA." He said he did not accept the editorship and received no other offers from south Korean officials.

Seoul Attempted to Block Ex-"KCIA" Director's Testimony

The south Korean "cabinet minister" was sent to the U.S. in last June on an undercover mission to block former "KCIA" director's testimony on Washington bribery operations, it was revealed at the second day hearing of the Fraser subcommittee.

Son Ho Yong, former "KCIA" station chief in New York, testified that "KCIA" tried to block testimony to the same subcommittee last summer by former "KCIA" director Kim Hyong Uk, who ran the "KCIA" from 1963 to 1969.

Son Ho Yong, confirmed to the subcommittee that the south Korean officials tried to stay friends with a former intelligence chief Kim Hyong Uk who denounced them apparently for fear he would expose personal scandal.

But after that effort failed, Son said, the current "KCIA" director in Seoul offered continued friendship apparently to keep him from exposing a rumored scandal involving a high-ranking official in south Korea.

The subcommittee released a series of cables from "KCIA" headquarters in Seoul to Son, who was "KCIA" station chief in New York City, confirming "KCIA" efforts to muzzle Kim Hyong Uk.

They indicated that the Seoul "government" sent Min Byung Kwon, a "minister without portfolio", to meet with Kim Hyong Uk in the U.S. on June 17—five days before Kim was to testify under heavy guard before the Fraser committee.

The "minister" was said to ask Kim either to leave the U.S. or "remove the poison" from his Congressional testimony about south Korean operations. According to Son, to "remove the poison" generally meant efforts to moderate the statement.

Son said he had been ordered to help harass Kim by defaming him among his American friends.

The intermediary, Ryu Yong Su, who owns a supermarket in New Jersey, testified the "KCIA" director told him of the concern that Kim would expose a scandal and said he relayed that word to "KCIA" agent Son.

He said he became involved as an intermediary because he was a friend of Kim.

Kim Hyong Uk Bares Agents More Active Here

On Dec. 1, former "KCIA" director revealed that the "KCIA" works secretly to influence the Japanese Government and various communities in Japan in favour of south Korea.

He commented this in a telephone interview with Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun."

The extent of the "KCIA" machinations was as large as those carried in the U.S., he said.

Noting that all south korean "embassies" and "consulates" in foreign countries act according to instructions from the "KCIA" and he continued:

In most cases the "KCIA" is responsible for the invitation of foreign intellectuals and journalists to south Korea.

The degree of the "KCIA's" infiltration into the Japanese Government, political circles, religious communities and the press in Japan was considerable.

After the Pak clique established the yusin system in 1972, the "KCIA" tried to change public opinion of the U.S. and Japan in favour of Seoul.

Pak Jung Hi Gets Commission re N-Power Plant Construction

Rumors are afoot that Pak Jung Hi received a certain amount of commission in the purchase of facilities of an atomic power plant. It has recently become clear that there is something wrong with No. 1 Kori Plant (a Westinghouse type of pressurized light-water reactor) and this emerged as a controversial issue at the commerce and industry committee of the south Korean "national assembly."

Rep. Choe Hyong U of the New Democratic Party on October 31 asked at the commerce and industry committee: "It is said that after investigating the reactor now under the trial run and scheduled to be completed in November, the International Atomic Energy Institute came to a conclusion that two-thirds of equipments and materials must be replaced. Is it true?" He also pointed out, "According to the judgement of the investigation committee of the New Democratic Party, there is no fault with the reactor constructed by the Westinghouse Company in the U.S. but there is a serious shortcoming with the pump and belt of the turbine facilities constructed by the EW Company in Britain." He continued to say, "Although the authorities alleged that the fault is not serious, the fact is that the prime minister's office sent a team of engineers to investigate the reactor."

Rep. Kim Hyong Il of the New Democratic Party called in question again No. 1 Wolsong Plant, saying "What has become of $18.2 million which Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. gave to its agent Isenberg and what is the reason why the government bought it at a higher price than the current international price?"

In this connection, Rep. Kim Won Man of the New Democratic Party earlier declared "Reportedly Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. expended $18.2 million as a commission. Of this, the Isenberg Company received $3.2 million and the 'ROK' authorities received $15 million. The government should make clear the persons involved in this payoff and punish them severely." However, the Pak "regime" and the authorities of the state-run electric company desperately tried to cover the truth.

Kim Yong Jun, president of Hanguk electric company, answered, "In connection with No. 1 Kori Plant, only the condenser is out of order and must be replaced. The electric company is going to completely repair parts in question after the engineers group comprehensively investigate the reactor for five days from Oct. 21."

In connection with the introduction of No.1 Wolsong Plant, he explained, "Although I investigated related documents since my assumption of the presidency, I found it untrue that the electric company employed Isenberg as its agent and confirmed that the price of No. 1 Wolsong included a considerable amount of risk-bearing money because it was negotiated immediately after the 1973 oil crisis.

However, the January issue of the south Korean monthly "Sin-Tonga" reported that the Isenberg Company helped to build No. 1 Kori Plant, No. 2 Kori Plant and No. 1 Wolsong Plant. The Isenberg Company also helped the electric company to build 14 plants including atomic and thermal power plants out of 24 plants that it owns. Isenberg had close relations with the successive "regimes," taking advantage of the Korean War. He was appointed as an agent by the Pak "regime" because he played a key role in imports of machine plants.

Isenberg's role involved the building up of many plants including Inchon Iron Works, the Asia Automobile Company and the Raju Fertilizer Plant, that were notorious as paper companies. The June 19th issue of the "Toronto Star" in Canada revealed that "The 'ROK' government appointed Isenberg as its agent." The price of No. 1 Kori Plant jumped without justifiable reason from $317 million to $556 million and the price of No. 2 Kori Plant from $612 million to $733.85 million and the price of No. 1 Wolsong Plant from $350-390 million to $500 million.

Introduction of defective atomic power plants will inevitably bring environmental pollution to the areas where they are situated. Two-thirds of the plant facilities including the condenser have been found to be faulty.

The first coolant water goes through the reactor core and becomes hot water under high pressure. This hot water changes the second coolant water into steam in the heat exchanger. After moving the turbine-generator, this steam is cooled off by sea water at the condenser in question.

The authorities answered on Oct. 19 "The reason why the operation has been put off is that the ratio of salt in the water is more than 0.15 PPM and this is far above the standard of water quality control."

This shows that the water polluted by the radioactivity of the reactor core leaks out from the flawed parts of the condenser and is mixed with sea water. This sea water is to go out into the sea. Therefore the pollution will spread over the coastal areas.

The heat pollution will also affect the fish resources. This pressurized light-water reactor is dangerous, for 5 litters of the polluted first coolant water per minute will leak out and be accumulated on the baffle plate because of the high pressure of 150 atm.

Bumper Harvest Reaped in DPRK

— Large Amounts of Distribution —

Year-end account settlement and income distribution is under way in cooperative farms of the DPRK visited by the richest harvest ever known in its history.

Granaries are on the vast plains of the west coast stretching from the Ryongchon Plain in North Pyongan Province to the Yonback Plain in South Hwanghae Province, and in the mountainous districts of the east and inland.

This year 100,000 tons of more grain than last year were produced in cooperative farms of Pyongwon, Sukchon, Mundok and Anju counties in the Yoldusamcholli-bol Plain on the west coast.

As for the Pukchi Cooperative Farm in South Hwanghae Province, grain output per hectre reached 8.43 tons. This figure compares with the national average of 5.9 tons in 1974, which saw the output of 7 million tons of grain—target of the Six Year Plan—two years ahead of schedule.

Follow figures in foreign countries: 2.3 tons, Indonesia; 5.2 tons, Brazil; 4.79 tons, the U.S.A. (from the 1974 issue of Sekai Tokei, or International Statistics)

With such record harvests, income distribution has been conducted in all cooperative farms of the country.

Amounts of grain distributed to farming households are as follows (figure in parenthesis indicates last year's):

Ten tons (some 7.008 tons) in the Rerim Cooperative Farm, Jaeryong county, South Hwanghae Province; 10 tons (9.01 tons) in the Pukchi Cooperative Farm, Jaeryong county; 8.0029 tons (7.0229 tons) in the Chonghan Cooperative Farm, Pongsan county, North Hwanghae Province; 9.015 tons (8.015 tons) in the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Kangso county, South Pyongan Province; 11.03 tons in the Chunghun Cooperative Farm, Maengsan county, South Pyongan Province.

This leaping development has been made possible entirely thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and it is a fruition of the energetic struggle for carrying through the rural theses.

More than 1,500 big and small reservoirs are found in our country where irrigation has already been completed under the rays of the rural theses, with waterways extending 40,000 kilometres ramified over the plain and mountainous areas.

Modern irrigation setups have been built to supply water to hundreds of thousands of hectares of non-paddy fields since the start of non-paddy irrigation and the flames of the underground water revolution spread all over the country to bring about arable results. Now abundant lifegiving water flows into the fields of the country even in the worst drought.

A great development has also been made in the mechanization and chemicalisation of farming.

Already a few years ago, the DPRK caught up with the advanced countries in the number of tractors for every 100 hectares of arable land: Four in the plain areas and three in the inbetween and mountainous areas. The number of trucks serving agriculture has also sharply increased. In 1974 it was 4.6 times that in 1963.

The supply of tractors, trucks, rice-transplanting machines, rice-harvesters and various kinds of trailing farm machines has increased further in the later period.

Our rural economy will have 10 to 12 tractors and over one truck per 100 hectares of arable land within a few years.

With an abundant supply of all necessary varieties of chemical fertilisers, the DPRK ranks among the advanced countries in the per hectare application of chemical fertilisers. A sufficient amount of herbicides, plant stimulants, insecticides, germicides and other agricultural chemicals find their way to the countryside.

Irrespective of difference in social systems agricultural policy is a big problem in the world today and it has become all the more serious because of the present worldwide unusual changes in weather condition.

Nevertheless, the DPRK has recorded unprecedented bumper crops these years, which has drawn significant attention from the world public.

The annual average growth rate of grain product in the DPRK is 9.1 per cent (during the 12 years between 1963 and 1974), by far higher than those of any other countries in the world.

For instance, during about the same period, the annual average growth rate is 2.3 per cent in West Europe; 1.8 per cent in North America; 2.3 per cent in Oceania; 2.6 per cent in Latin America; 2.4 per cent in Africa and 2.6 per cent in the world.

The growth rate in the DPRK from 1972 to 1975, years of worldwide bad crops, stood at: 36 per cent in 1973 over 1972; 31 per cent in 1974 over 1973; 14 per cent in 1975 over 1974.

The growth rate of agricultural product in other parts of the world is: 1.5 per cent in West Europe; 4.6 per cent in North America; minus 13.3 per cent in North Africa; 8.3 per cent in the world in 1973 over 1972 respectively; and 6.3 per cent in West Europe; minus 12.3 per cent in North America; 12.6 per cent in Africa; minus 2.9 per cent in the world in 1974 over 1973 respectively.

There is every indication to believe that the DPRK has reaped a record bumper harvest despite a long spell of drought.

Juche and Korean Constitution

By Prof. Derek Roebuck, Dean of Law School at University of Tasmania (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Taean Work System

The TAEAN system has been developed since the old Constitution was passed. Although all the means of production came under socialist ownership and control, the administration of the economy raised many problems. If the advanced aims of the Seven Year Plan were to be achieved, there needed to be a socialist system of administration and economic guidance based on Korean experience and tailored to Korean needs. A new system of workers' control was tried at the Taean Electricity Works in December 1961. It was found to be successful and has been generalised and adapted to other factories, mines, schools, co-operative farms and all kinds of institutions and enterprises. Based upon the the simple JUCHE idea of independence and self-reliance, the TAEAN system is essentially one of government by the workers themselves. Workers make the technical and managerial decisions, and the dichotomy between the technical and managerial functions is disappearing, and with it the different social roles of manager and worker.

All the operations of management are controlled by the assemblies of working people in the factory or other enterprise. Economic questions as well as technical problems are handled by mass meetings. There are major differences between this system and preceding systems.

(1) In the TAEAN system workers' assemblies provide the supreme administrative machinery of each economic unit. The previous system of individual administration by managers has been abolished. Group leadership is based on the result of group discussion. In the old system, managers and other responsible people tended to be subjective and to make arbitrary decisions. There was a general tendency towards too much administration and a reddiction of responsibility in the people who were managed.

(2) The TAEAN system allows, indeed requires, all the workers in an enterprise to be active and constructive in the organisation and execution of their tasks, each one with the attitude of a leader, opening their minds to new possibilities of originality and creativity. Under the old system ordinary workers were not expected to be, and rarely allowed to be, creative and positive.

(3) This system provides for real control of the economy by the ordinary workers. It is an important step towards a political system where the ordinary person has immediate and direct political control. Under the TAEAN work system the group which makes a decision reports that decision to the masses of the people and explains its significance. This is an important self-disciplining check. Not only is power given to the people but also responsibility. This is the most direct way of raising the political consciousness of the ordinary people. They are aware that economic problems are their responsibility to solve. Up till this time, economic and technical understanding were separate things possessed by different people with different roles to play. In the new system all active people are engaged in economic management and grow in confidence and understanding as they perform management functions.

(4) In the old hierarchical structure the upper levels gave direction to the lower levels of bureaucracy. This produced a system of mutual selfishness. There were differences of self-interest which necessarily produced divisions. Under the new system workers with different functions, technicians, labourers, office workers, have no differences of self-interest and are able to teach and learn mutual confidence.

The TAEAN work system is now used in all factories and most other institutions. In detail it operates in this way:—

The secretary of the party committee works under the guidance of the party committee as does the manager, the chief engineer, and the assistant manager, all of whom are found in every working institution. The management conducts political work after the study of party policy. The manager consults and makes a preliminary determination with the party committee which is then put to a mass meeting which takes decisions in general. The party committee forms the factory plan on the basis of their general directives and then distributes the work. This distribution is again debated by a mass meeting. The manager, working on the agreed plan, guides and controls the work of the factory, summing up and assessing the work as it progresses, and if necessary redistributes the work. Any redistribution must be approved by a mass meeting.

In every organisation then the supreme executive body is the party committee, which acts as a board of management and is made up of leading administrators and technicians and skilled workers and party workers, organised so that all problems can be solved by them. Matters of policy are submitted to mass meetings. The party secretary and assistant secretary communicate decisions of the party committee and do the party work in the institution, through section party committees in each workshop and workshop party organisers. Every work team has a party committee. The party secretary is assisted by the organisers of each group in his political work. The manager conducts administrative and economic guidance under the instruction of the party committee, with the help of the chief engineer who is the manager's first assistant and head of the staff. Under the chief engineer there are three sections: planning section, production section, and technical section. An assistant manager deals with the supply of war materials and the needs of the workers.

All representatives are elected by those they represent and are accountable to them. Worker's control is assured through decisions having to be ratified by mass meetings. An example is the creation of production targets. The production targets in the national economic development plan govern the output of factories. They are created in an unusually democratic way. The implementation of them is specially the responsibility of the party committee which discusses their details and advises the party secretary and the manager about the way in which the plan should be implemented. But in the creation of production goals the following steps are taken: first, a mass meeting of workers discusses the future production of the factory, taking into account present development, and makes recommendations which go through the planning department of the factory to the district planning committee, which in turn sends them on to the ministry concerned (or in some cases a general bureau). The production target arrived at in this way is then sent by the ministry back to the state planning committee which summarises and co-ordinates production goals and sends them to the administrative council which is the supreme administrative body of the DPRK. The administrative council submits the overall plan to the central committee of the Workers' Party which approves it and sends it back to the administrative council, thence to the state planning committee, thence to the factory party committee, and last to the mass meeting which discusses any comments that have been attached to their original recommendations by any of the intervening bodies. None of the intervening bodies can alter the mass meeting's original recommendation, though they can make comments and add riders. When the production goals come back to the mass meeting, the mass meeting willof course normally accept any comments that have been made by any of the higher co-ordinating bodies but it need not. It can if it wishes reiterate its earlier recommendations. If it accepts the criticism or additions of the higher bodies, or if, where there have been none, it merely repeats its original recommendations, then it signifies its approval, which gives its production goals the force of law. The original preliminary production number, as it is called, has thus become the control number, which has legal force. This control number goes through the various stages up again to the state planning committee and the administrative council and eventually to the political committee of the central committee of the Workers' Party. When it is signed by the political committee it goes to the administrative council, whose responsibility it is to administer it. It is then called the planned number. This cannot be rejected by the mass meeting of workers, but the mass meeting can attach an opinion to it, and may state whether it considers it is likely to be fulfilled.

Similar procedures are carried out by the co-operative farms under the new agricultural guidance system, which is based on the TAEAN system, and is its embodiments in the field of agriculture. The manager of a co-operative farm is called the chairman and has overall responsibility for technical guidance, and there is a deputy chairman who, like the assistant manager of a factory, is concerned with supplies of materials for production. But the provincial agricultural committee has taken over the role of the administrative council in the planning of agricultural affairs. This is a generalised form of administrative responsibility for agricultural production. There is a great effort to speed up agricultural development and to bring agricultural management up to the level of advanced industrial management. It is one of the aims of the new economic plan to minimise differences between heavy industry and light industry, and between industry and agriculture. The Koreans express this as linking the idea of CHONGSAN RI with TAEAN. This links the scientific management ideas with accelerated progress.

(To be continued)

News in Brief

Nov. 21

* A 1977-1979 plan for cultural exchange between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of Iran was signed in Teheran.

Nov. 22

* A protocol of 11th meeting of the standing sub-committee of scientific and technological cooperation of inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed.

Nov. 24

* A protocol for the fulfilment of the agreement on trade and payments between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was signed in Phnom Penh.

* Chon Gi Gap, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Kingdom of Sweden, presented his credentials to Carl Gustaf, King of Sweden.

Nov. 25

* An agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1978 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed.

Nov. 30

* A delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" reporters left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Bulgaria.

* A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Marine Transport headed by S.A. Lukiyanchenko, vice-Minister of Marine Transport arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Polish National Center for Scientific, Technical and Economic Information headed by Eugeniusz Zwolanski, its Deputy Director, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Dec. 1

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency left Pyongyang by plane to attend a meeting of experts on the development of news agencies in the Asian region sponsored by the UNESCO, which is scheduled in Sri Lanka.

Dec. 2

* The 1978-1979 plan of cultural exchange for implementing the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Speeches at Int'l Juche Seminar

(Continued from the previous issue)

Valuable Tool for Socialism, National Independence

Anders Kristensen, Organization Secretary of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, said:

All the successes of Korea in the political fields, the economic fields, and in the cultural fields have been achieved only because the Korean people and the Workers' Party of Korea have followed the line of Juche, as it is put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

I think it is important to understand that the Juche idea is not only for the Korean people but should be a guiding principle for all people fighting for national independence and national prosperity.

The Juche idea is not for Korea only. We can all learn and use the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a valuable tool for the working class in the whole world in their struggle for socialism and national independence against capitalist exploitation and imperialism.

Success of Korean Rev. Precious Experiences for World People

Voutsas Eheftheries, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (interior) said:

The great significance of the Juche idea lies in the fact that it is not only a guiding theory and practice for the conditions of the Korean revolution reflecting the most ardent hope and desire of the Korean people but, further, is a great, precious experience for the struggle of all peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for realizing the cause of democracy and socialism in accordance with the specific conditions of their respective countries.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (interior) pungently denounce all the criminal manoeuvres of the Park Jung Hi puppet clique, actively supported and manipulated by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and expressed full support and firm solidarity for the righteous struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent reunification of the country.

We Are with Heroic Korean People

George Pattas, Member of the International Relations Committee of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), said:

My movement wanted to give you a feeling of our commitment and solidarity to all genuine national liberation struggles and this is a result of our own experience and need to annihilate the chains of imperialism which bind us.

We are with the heroic Korean people in his great struggle against imperialism and his rightful demand for peaceful reunification of his country.

Juche in Education, Art

Abdul Malik, General Secretary of the Karachi Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization of Pakistan, said:

He is no other than President Kim Il Sung who underscored the programmatic approach to education and art and under whose dynamic leadership and revolutionary guidance the Korean people made rapid advancement in all fields.

Philosophers and thinkers who sermonized on education, art and culture in the ancient and medieval ages and in modern times are numerous, but few of them approached the subjects scientifically. Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed the positive aspects of education and art conducive to the advancement of society, negating out-moded and harmful ideas and wrong concepts.

We are living in the crucial historical period of the great battle between imperialist barbarism and socialist civilized mode of life.

Education is not the formal and abstract form of the contents but it fulfils the needs of the existing social system. The people with scientific thinking fully realize the importance of the destruction of the exploiting system, but they also realise that this system would not automatically come to an end. Ceaseless struggles are necessary to replace it by the socialist way of life, and for this purpose the writers, educationists and intellectuals have got to work very hard to create class consciousness and awareness among the people in order to eliminate the tyrannical and ruthless exploitation of man by man and usher in a just social order based on scientific truth.

The Korean people waged their national liberation struggle against the Japanese colonialists under very hard conditions and succeeded despite their limited resources in liquidating Japanese colonialism, thanks to the invincibility of the Juche philosophy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has urged the Korean people to rely on themselves and their resources, thus ensuring their victory which proved to be a glorious example in the history of their hard struggle for other peoples to follow. Today the same Korean people relying on the Juche idea are engaged in transferring their society into one of the most prosperous and advanced socialist countries.

By founding the Juche philosophy applicable to all fields of human activities, Comrade Kim Il Sung has made an important contribution to the noble cause of education and art.

Doctrine for Independence, Peace, Prosperity

Alberto Tauro, professor of the Major National University of San Marcos-Lima, Peru, said:

If one applies the Juche idea, he can believe in the masses of the people and give play to their creativeness, going down among them.

On the contrary, if one fails to correctly embody the Juche idea comprehensively, he cannot use his brains or act creatively. Accordingly, he easily falls into immitation and dogmatism, disqualifies himself to guide the masses and isolates himself from them.

The Korean people have achieved so great successes in political, economic and cultural fields, because they take the Juche idea as the guiding principle of their destiny. This inspires us.

President Kim Il Sung not only created the Juche idea and disseminated it widely but has more enriched it by embodying it in reality.

As the basic factor of independence, peace and prosperity and as political and ideological guiding principle of the Korean people, the Juche idea has proved its validity in the courses of victory already won.

Encyclopedic Theory For Social Revolution

Fernando Gamba Lopez, chief of the "Group for the Study of the History of the Revolutionary Activities and the Workers' Movement in Cuba" of Latin American students studying in Europe, said :

The Juche idea is the first in history to give most perfect and correct answers to the theoretical and practical problems of social revolution.

The Juche idea, first of all, gives a new exposition of the essence and character of social revolution.

By defining all the revolutionary struggles as a struggle of the masses of the people for defending independence, the Juche idea provides the only correct, immovable and scientific concept of the essence of social revolution which is the main framework in propounding a revolutionary theory.

As President Kim Il Sung taught, independence is what keeps man alive.

Clarifying that the essence of social revolution is struggle for defending the right of the popular masses to self-determination, the Juche idea gives a scientific possibility of most correctly and correctly understanding the problems of national and class emancipation.

Self-defence is an instinct of man. Therefore, the masses of the people rise in struggle when their independence is trampled underfoot and struggle to liquidate all sorts of class exploitation and oppression, the rid of all factors trampling upon the independence of man and enjoy a free, independent and creative life as true masters of nature and society.

A scientific exposition of the essence of social revolution by the Juche idea explains the inevitability of revolution more clearly.

The Juche idea gives not only an original concept of the essence of social revolution, but also a perfect answer on this basis to the problem of defining the character of revolution and the problem of the ways of its practice.

The Juche idea recognizes the importance of objective conditions in the revolutionary struggle. But it calls for working out the strategy and tactics from the viewpoint that the masses of the people are the decisive force of revolution.

The imperishable Juche idea teaches us that the popular masses who advocate independence and are interested in the revolution must become the motive force in the revolutionary struggle. From this viewpoint the Juche idea illumines the most correct way to prepare the revolutionary force and choose the decisive period of revolution.

Guiding Principle in Korean People's Struggle

Luis Mattini, Secretary General of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina, said:

The idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung is a guiding principle in the socialist construction of Korea and in the struggle for national reunification which is so ardently desired.

The important development of Korea which is making a great contribution to the struggle against imperialism has been made in the period when the masses of the people, the masters of their own destiny, are ushering in the era of the final liberation of mankind.

Thirty years in the life of a country is not a long period in eliminating backwardness and poverty left over by subjugation. Besides, the whole country was totally devastated by the war. Under such condition Korea had to start from scratch.

But the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made brilliant achievements over the past 29 years, following the road of independence.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, it is an irresistible, main trend of our era that imperialism goes downhill and the struggle of people for liberation triumphs.

The struggle of the Argentine people against dictatorship is gaining in strength with each passing day.

U.S. Should Remove Aggressive Forces From S. Korea

Daisy Bona-Allen, Managing Editor of the Sierra Leonean newspaper "Flash" and Assistant Secretary-General of the Association of Sierra Leonean Journalist, said:

The "two Koreas" plot hatched by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the south Korean puppets, must be condemned by all peace-loving people, progressive organisations and associations all over the world and pressure must be brought upon the U.S. imperialists to remove their force of aggression from south Korea without further delay.

The armistice agreement must now be replaced with a peace agreement and the Korean people, a homogeneous nation, who have lived with the same culture and traditions for thousands of years given the chance to reunify their country peacefully, democratically and independently, void of all foreign interference.

Juche Idea Agelong Ideology

Head of the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles Jimmy Collet, Secretary of the General Workers Union of the Seychelles, said:

The basic content of the Juche idea which states that man is the master of everything and decides everything is in reality an agelong ideology.

It has taken one man of great calibre and integrity to reproduce this idea and consequently formulate a policy along the same line which has proved to be the guiding light of prosperity and peace to a troubled nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, great leader and father of the Korean people, is now a recognised figure in many countries of the world. His remarkable struggle to liberate the Korean people from imperialism and oppression and his subsequent successful achievement as regards a stabilized socialist state are historical achievements almost unique in this era.

(KCNA) (To be continued)

A scene of the International Juche Seminar held in Pyongyang from September 14 to 17, 1977

"S. Korea Is Most Brutal Fascist Police State"

At 2nd Meeting of Int'l Comm. of Lawyers for Democracy, Human Rights in S. Korea

Rim Min Sik, a south Korean democratic figure, who is in exile in a foreign country, made a speech at the Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea held in Paris, France, on November 6.

He said:

Pak Jung Hi's revitalization dictatorship is direct threat to democracy in south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, an open challenge to the current of the times and a brutal violation of the human conscience.

Therefore to stop Pak Jung Hi's revitalization dictatorship is not only the most urgent task of the people of south Korea but also a common cause of the progressive humanity.

South Korea is the most brutal fascist police state of our time.

There was neither in the West nor in the East a police state such as south Korea of today, this terrible police state where the U.S. troops are stationed and traitor Pak Jung Hi is the president, where the atrocious fascist terror is perpetrated and democracy and civil rights are totally suppressed.

Among the population of south Korea, more than four million and five hundred thousand people are serving in the oppressive machines; in other words, one man of oppression forces per 8 persons and 40 men of oppression forces over one square kilometer.

The KCIA with its 400,000 agents stretches out its tentacles to all except Pak Jung Hi, to all the places, all the institutions, all the business enterprises except the Blue House.

South Korea has not only a very dense network of fascist oppressive machinery but also every kind of fascist laws.

Since coming into power the Pak regime has modified or created more than 5,000 fascist evil laws and since October revitalization in 1972 more than 3,500.

These evil laws contain clauses permitting to treat all the people as criminals and draw them to the prison and gallows in every time.

As mentioned in the white paper on suppression in south Korea published in this meeting (to be carried on next issue), *yusin* constitution, anti-communist law, national security law, social security law, emergency measures and so on are the worst laws unprecedented in the world history of laws.

In brief, these laws consider Pak Jung Hi a lifelong emperor seating on the three powers of legislative, judicial and administrative and aim to make all the people his slaves.

Under the dictatorship of Pak regime the people of south Korea are mercilessly deprived of last traces of liberty and democracy, and their rights and personality as human beings are totally suppressed.

The establishment of the dictatorship in south Korea by Pak Jung Hi aims to suffocate the aspiration of the people to liberty, democracy and reunification of the fatherland and to realize his perpetual power and the perpetual division of the country.

Pak regime continuously issued more than ten times extraordinary oppressive laws to put south Korea in a permanent emergency situation.

And whenever the crisis of his domination was aggravated, he fabricated different cases to brutally suppress patriotic people and democratic personages.

Since coming into power Pak regime has fabricated more than 260 large political cases such as People's Revolutionary Party case, liberation strategy party case, East Berlin case, case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy, Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case, declaration for democracy and national salvation case, case of the Japan-resident Korean students in south Korea. And he has executed more than 23,000 patriots by murderous trials.

But Pak regime who has neither ideal nor conscience, only with the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy, fabricated in 1974, arrested more than 4,000 students and personages of all strata who were against *yusin* dictatorship and for democracy and civil rights, and madly executed 253 people, putting them on emergency military trials.

The KCIA walked away and questioned thousands of people of different strata struggling for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country on the charge of the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in 1968 and detained 158, among them 73 people were put on trial and sentenced to death, penal servitude for life and other severe punishment.

With the case of the Ulrung Island too traitor Pak Jung Hi inquired and tortured 15,000 people above 16 years among 18,000 inhabitants of the island in order to find out and pursue the patriots struggling for freedom, democracy, civil rights and peaceful reunification.

And they searched more than 5,200 houses of this island. During this search 510 houses were unroofed.

Indeed, speaking without exaggeration, it's a human slaughter-operation on a large scale. Pak regime's arrest cyclone and oppressive campaign have no limit.

Pak regime arrests and put in jail whoever they dislike no matter who is, whether the former president or presidential candidate, aged, patient or teenaged girl.

The world-famous kidnapping case of Kim Dae Jung and the case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation accuse without reserve Pak regime's indiscreet oppression and barbarity.

In the political climate of south Korea today it's just a groundless illusion for our people to ask freedom of speech, press, assembly, association and demonstration, and freedom of ideology, conscience, religion and political activities.

Pak regime forces south Korean people to an unconditional submission towards dictatorship and an absolute support to and praise.

Today in the newspaper offices, radios, news agencies there are permanently agents of the CIA to guide activities and news redaction and to pursue, observe, press and restrain conscientious journalists.

Our people are hardly informed by the south Korean newspaper and radio but maybe by foreign services, if any.

Even academic freedom has been thoroughly struck out in south Korea.

They slip the intelligence agents or plain-clothes policemen into the schools and universities at the rate of one agent per 10 students to watch their moves, and by introducing the life record system for every student from the primary school to the university, they make it affect on one's family and relatives as well as one's employment after the graduation if one takes part in the progressive activities.

The freedom of religion, too, has been entombed in south Korea.

The religionists in south Korea are being forced to be submissioners of the revitalization dictatorship.

Even the religious ceremonies cannot be held without the permission of the authorities and the content of the lecture should come through the censorship every time.

Churches are being unexpectedly searched by the armed policemen and the religionists advocating the support of democracy and human rights are put into prison unreasonably.

The religionists including bishop Chi Hak Sun were remitted to a military court as a violator of the emergency decree because he disclosed the corruption of the ruling circles and advocated the democratization of society.

Also the freedom of the political activities in south Korea has become like the mirage of the desert.

Even the statement of an assemblyman who has the privilege of personal reproof of the remarks in the national assembly is treated as crime.

The intelligence agents illegally searched his house at the midnight and arrested one assemblyman from the opposition party. The agents gave him severe tortures uttering violent words:

"You have clamoured in the national assembly that we tortured. You said to dissolve the intelligence agency. We will show you what it looks like. We can kill you and bury your body underground in the hill, and then inform the higher organ that you killed yourself. That is all."

For 32 years since 1945, the people in south Korea were not only tied every night by the law of the night curfew and also cannot go about on one's own accord in the day time. Even those who sneeze in the front of the police station on their way of passing by are arrested as the "crime of disturbance."

The Pak regime is torturing cruelly and brutally the patriots and democratic figures by designing and introducing the worst methods of torture, torturing equipments and technique which human being cannot imagine and only devilish homicide can do.

In fact the cruelty and brutality of tortures in south Korea cannot be said properly.

Numberless are the people who are seized with delirium and dying in the process of torture.

Beast like executioners regard the torture as pleasure and feel the joy in torturing and murdering.

They trifle with the lives and chastity of young married ladies or women and use the method of torture giving the people biggest political sufferings and leaving them to die of themselves after a long time of moaning.

As to those murdered in the course of investigation, they would claim that the victims committed suicide or hide their bodies away without leaving a trace.

There are cases of not permitting the delivery of the corpse or of cremating the corpse in order to conceal the traces of torture.

As a matter of fact, how many patriots and innocent people were robbed of their valuable youth and lives by the Pak Jung Hi devilish homicides for their love of the country and the nation?

All these tragic misery and pains which our people are suffering and all those unpardonable crimes being committed by the fascist executioners are results of the Pak Jung Hi revitalization, dictatorial system.

Therefore, unless Pak Jung Hi be driven out from power and his revitalization dictatorship destroyed, we cannot think of existence and human rights of the south Korean people and realize freedom and democracy in south Korea.

To overthrow the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime is the most urgent request for removing the misery and pains which the people in south Korea are suffering and for achieving the peace and peaceful reunification in the Korean peninsula.

I appeal to the world progressive lawyers and figures in all strata who love democracy and peace to wage more extensively the movement of condemning and rejecting the Pak dictatorial regime and to sit Pak Jung Hi on the dock of the international society, give a stern judgement in the name of the history.

The responsibility of the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorship being enforced in south Korea rests with the ruling circles of the United States and Japan.

The policies of the administration of the U.S. to south Korea which is holding the actual power of south Korea and continuously reinforcing the assistance including military aid to the Pak regime, and that of the Japanese government to south Korea which is reinfiltrating into it in all way, are more encouraging the Pak dictatorship.

I do hope you, well-known figures in law and journalists of the world, and honest-minded people in all countries to conduct the continuous stubborn international movements in order to withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea completely, stop the assistance of the U.S. to the Pak regime and shatter the Japanese reinvasion of south Korea.

This photo shows south Korean students waging a powerful democratic struggle against the oppressive "yushin system."

South Korea has been converted into a huge jail with a nation-wide network of a fascist suppressive machinery under the Pak Jung Hi revitalized dictatorship.

S. Korea-Japan "Friendship Meeting" Aimed at Threatening Peace in Korea

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique framed up in Seoul on November 22 a pro-Japanese treacherous organisation called "central council of the south Korea-Japan friendship association" chaired by Kim Jong Pil and held next day a criminal "joint meeting" with more than 100 Japanese militarist reactionaries headed by Shiina who made their way into Seoul under the name of the "delegation of the Japan-south Korea friendship association."

At the "joint meeting" Kim Jong Pil harped on the treacherous logic that the "security" of south Korea is directly linked with that of Japan and cried for strengthening mutual "cooperation." Speaking in reply, Shiina called for "maintaining a posture of cooperation," tightening the "friendly relations" and "building of a foundation of" "nations truly sharing a common destiny."

The criminal "joint meeting" adopted even a "resolution," in which they opposed "a hasty withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea," claiming that it might "change the balance of forces on the Korean peninsula."

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) November 27 in a commentator's article brands this criminal meeting as a token of the dangerous compact between the traitor and the aggressor.

It is timed with the ever serious crisis of the south Korean puppets that they framed up even a pro-Japanese treacherous organisation to further tighten their fusion with the Japanese reactionaries. This is an act that cannot be overlooked.

Letting out the treacherous outburst that, without depending on Japan, the "morrow of south Korea is unthinkable," the Pak Jung Hi clique has frantically pursued the Japan-toeing policy. It is now dependent so heavily on the Japanese reactionaries politically and militarily, that it can not prolong the days of the puppet regime any longer without the political and military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries in addition to the political and military backing of the U.S. imperialists, the article says. It continues:

The south Korean puppet clique, which has so far relied on the "protection" of the U.S. imperialists, is now seeking a way out in throwing itself deeper into the embrace of the Japanese reactionaries.

It is to further tighten the political tieup with the Japanese reactionaries, get more "aid" from Japanese reactionary ruling circles by currying favour with them and thus prolong the remaining days of its wretched life that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique inaugurated a pro-Japanese treacherous organisation, ushered in a whole gang of Japanese militarist reactionaries and held a criminal "joint meeting" with them.

Bringing to light the design of the Japanese reactionaries to further consolidate the foothold of their reinvasion of south Korea by giving a shot in the arm to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique left in a fix, the article says:

By arguing that the "destiny" of south Korea is linked with that of Japan, the Japanese reactionaries reveal their sinister intention to restore their old position as the colonial ruler in south Korea, regarding it their "protectorate." This is a preposterous aggressive logic for justifying their interference in and reinvasion of south Korea.

The persistent opposition of the Japanese reactionaries to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea under the pretext of "balance of forces" is chiefly motivated by their sinister design to intensify their reinvasion of south Korea with the U.S. imperialists' continued occupation of south Korea and the colonial fascist rule there as the lever, and keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as a zone for their investment and commodity market.

The article says that the ever tightening reactionary compact between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries is one of main factors threatening peace in Korea and obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries should know that they can never realise their treacherous and aggressive intrigues running counter to the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and to the demand of the times.

(KCNA)

Choe So Myon Lobbyist in Tokyo

The south Korean daily newspaper "Chungang Ilbo" disclosed on November 17 the dirty connection between the Pak Jung Hi junta and Choe So Myon called "another Pak Tong Son in Japan." This disclosure was made when Kim Sang Jin, member of the opposition New Democratic Party, on the same day at the "national assembly," took the issue with the questionable flow of money from Seoul to Choe.

$200,000 Offered in 1978

According to Kim Sang Jin, the Seoul authorities extended 25,000 dollars to Choe So Myon, chief of a "research institute on Korean problems" in Tokyo in 1977 and is planning to give 200,000 dollars in 1978. It was also revealed that they had provided 20,000 dollars to the "international problems study institute" run by Kaneyama Masahide, former ambassador to south Korea this year and is supposed to give 100,000 dollars next year.

"Chungang Ilbo" reported that the south Korean authorities were unable to give clear answers when assemblyman Kim asked why they should offer a large monetary assistance to Choe So Myon and what were their relations with him. This story was carried on the first edition, but it was struck off the second edition.

Choe So Myon runs a "research institute on Korean problems" at the NK building located in Tokyo. Kaneyama has the "international problems study institute" in the same building. Choe and Kaneyama are Damon and Pythias; they jointly produce publications and organize lecture meetings on south Korea-Japan problems in favor of the Pak Jung Hi junta. They sponsor travels and interchange between south Korea and Japan by the politicians, men of culture, journalists and scholars.

Seoul-Tokyo Wheeler-Dealer

Choe So Myon (real name Choe Jung Ha) is an assassin of Chang Dok Su, political department chief of the south Korean Democratic Party. He killed him in December, 1947 and escaped from jail during the period of the Korean War. Later he posed as a general-director in the Seoul Catholic parish and flew to Japan by an American airplane.

The late Dietman Fujieda Sensuke and Funada Naka, vice-president of Liberal-Democratic Party, were alleged to have sponsored Choe So Myon, when he smuggled himself into this country. Choe got a special residence permit with the help of Mr. "T," the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Choe So Myon made approaches to the leaders of the Liberal-Democratic Party and became friends with Ishii Kojiro and Kishi Nobusuke. He played a great role in the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty."

Choe So Myon set up the "research institute on Korean problems" with Kiuchi Nobutane, a pro-Seoul controversialist of the Kishi faction of the LDP, as its general-director, and became its president. He had organized symposiums and panel discussions with south Korean and Japanese figures in political, academic and cultural circles.

Involved in Kim's Case

Choe So Myon conducted various kinds of manoeuvres in collusion with the "KCIA."

(1) Choe had something to do with the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case made by the "KCIA" in August, 1973. He asked Kaneyama Masahide to sponsor Kim Dae Jung because he was acquainted with Kim. After Kim was kidnaped, Choe indicated that the case was Kim's own work and that it was caused by factional strife within anti-Pak Jung Hi forces.

(2) There are suspicions that the "international association of the organizations for Korean studies" actually belongs to the "research institute on Korean problems."

Choe did active influence-buying in the U.S. academic circles, offering trips to south Korea and grants to universities and institutes in the U.S., using the name of the international association.

Choe So Myon arbitrarily formed the association without having an inaugural meeting, abusing names of specialists in Korean problems who participated in the 29th oriental academy meeting held in Paris in July, 1973. He became general-director of the association.

But it is a ghost organization. Choe launched an intensive influence-buying operation for the Seoul authorities, publishing books and pamphlets and providing pro-Seoul scholars expenses for attending academies. About 40 scholars of 10 countries were invited to the 2nd general meeting of the association held in July, 1975, in Seoul with the backing of the south Korean "culture-information ministry." The association council is said to have given them travel expenses and accommodation expenses and hosted a grand reception.

The "international problems study institute" entertained the participants who stopped over in Japan on their way back from Seoul.

(3) Shirai Koji and Fujishima Taisuke, members of the Japan PEN Club said that there was no press gag in south Korea when they went there in 1974. Choe So Myon persuaded them into saying such a groundless thing, which was strongly criticized by the public here. Choe went to Seoul to consult with Paek Chol, president of the south Korean PEN Club, before the Japanese flew there. He had Paek give them a press conference. No sooner had their comments become controversial in Japan than Choe called Paek to Japan in order to encourage Shirai and Fujishima.

(4) Choe So Myon endeavored to establish connections with south Korean politicians, claiming that he was a relative of Choe Gyu Ha, south Korean "prime minister." Choe helped Li Chol Sung, a cat's paw of the Pak Jung Hi junta and president of the New Democratic Party to form relations with the Democratic Socialist Party and the Liberal-Democratic Party when he visited Japan last summer. Li Chol Sung visited Choe at the "research institute on Korean problems" in January and March.

(5) Choe So Myon has close ties with persons affiliated with the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces." Choe made a lecture on Korean situation on June 20, 1963, at a conference hall of the central investigation commission of defence agency. Recently the persons affiliated with the "Self-Defence Forces" visited Choe's institute.

Choe So Myon and Kaneyama Masahide are working hard behind the scenes to pick up persons to be introduced to the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Shown here are Japanese newspapers disclosing Choe So Myon's influence-buying in Japan and south Korean newspapers reporting in 1967 his murder case in December, 1947.

Rodong Sinmun Demands Stop to Arms Supply to Vorster Clique

The supply of weapons and war materials to the Vorster clique must be stopped at once and the acts instigating it to racist atrocities and war provocation manoeuvres be denounced and rejected.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Dec. 1 says this in a commentary denouncing the imperialists and their puppets and stooges for rendering military aid to the South African racists and encouraging their racist atrocities and war provocation manoeuvres.

Recalling that the UN Security Council adopted on Nov. 4 a resolution on banning arms export to the Vorster racist clique of South Africa, the commentary stresses: This resolution must be carried into practice.

Exposing the racist and war policies of the Vorster racist clique of South Africa which imposes all misfortunes, sufferings and tragedies upon the people and jeopardises peace in southern Africa, the commentary condemns the Vorster clique's racist brutalities and policies of aggression and war as intolerable crimes wantonly infringing upon and violating the national sovereignty of the southern African peoples and destroying peace in this region.

Pointing out that the imperialists, employing crafty double-dealing tactics, help the South African racists in every way and encourage their racist atrocities and war provocation manoeuvres, the commentary continues:

By supplying weapons to the Vorster clique and driving them to aggression and war moves, the imperialists seek to maintain the white minority racist rule in southern Africa and, with it as a tool, go ahead with their policies of aggression and interference in Africa, block the complete liberation of Africa and keep the imperialist life-line there.

Saying that the imperialist puppets and stooges also assist and instigate the Vorster clique, the commentary points to the fact that the Zionists serve as an important channel supplying weapons of the imperialists to the racist clique of southern Africa and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique colludes with the South African racist clique in various fields, helps the latter in the racist policy and, in league with it, opposes the just liberation struggle of the African people.

The more desperate the Vorster racist clique becomes in its bid to maintain its rule, the faster it will precipitate its own destruction, the commentary notes, and declares: The South African people and the Namibian people will certainly put an end to the brutal rule of the racists and become the masters of their countries and of their own destiny and the day will surely come when Africa will be completely liberated.

(KCNA)

Americans' Increased Military Commitment to Pak Junta

The U.S. imperialists are working with extra zeal to transfer greater quantities of military equipment to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while stepping up in south Korea the preparations for the provocation of a new war, in disregard of the strong denunciation by the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

Suffice it to note that the U.S. administration and Congress have taken of late a series of criminal steps to turn over various kinds of military equipment to the south Korean puppets.

According to reports, the U.S. Congress had endorsed six arms sales offers to the south Korean puppets submitted by the U.S. Defence Department by October. In this the United States decided to transfer to the south Korean puppet clique nearly 50 helicopters, scores of war planes including "Phantom" fighter-bombers, hundreds of "Sparrow" air-to-air missiles and "M 88 A 1" caterpillar vehicles.

The U.S. is also perpetrating the criminal act of wholesale turnover of ammunition to the south Korean puppet clique to encourage them to a war. Part of it is the din of the U.S. imperialists in shipping to south Korea about 9,500 tons of ammunition from the Okinawa depot controlled by the U.S. command in Japan.

The U.S. imperialists are busy working out new "bills" for deliberation at Congress to deliver more weapons to the puppets.

The U.S. administration plans to turn over weapons worth 275 million dollars to the south Korean puppets in fiscal 1978, according to reports. This figure is more than 40 per cent of the "overseas arms sales credits" which the U.S. administration included in the "foreign assistance appropriation bill" for fiscal 1978.

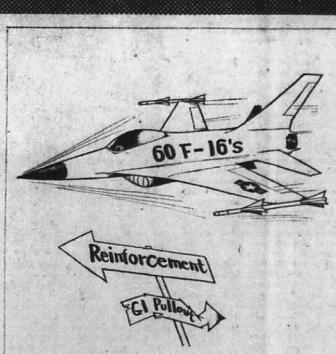
Recently, the U.S. administration worked out a "bill on military equipment turnover" to the south Korean puppet clique and submitted it to Congress. It envisages the turnover of tanks, anti-tank missiles, helicopters, armoured troop carriers, guns, radars and ammunition worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the south Korean puppets within 4 to 5 years.

Vessy, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea, told a "New York Times" correspondent some time ago that the U.S. should supply more anti-tank weapons, field artillery pieces, helicopters and anti-air weapons to the south Korean puppet army in the future.

This graphically shows how recklessly the U.S. imperialists are running about to cheer up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have been thrown into a hopeless position, left an international orphan rejected at home and abroad, and drive them to a war against the DPRK.

All facts indicate that the United States is making desperate efforts to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, going against the demand of the times.

With no desperate manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists save the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique forsaken by the people from the lot of destruction or achieve their own aggressive aim.



Promise much, do little

What's Going on Behind GI Pullout

The operational chief of the U.S. air force staff, the commander of the U.S. pacific fleet and other U.S. trigger-happy generals recently toured south Korea to incite war hysteria.

These bellicose elements examined "war preparations" in south Korea, cried out for beefing up the armed forces in south Korea and had huddles with the puppets.

This is only part of the war preparations being made behind the facade of the "troop pullout."

Some time ago U.S. Defence Secretary Brown raved that "compensatory measures" to offset the withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces are "important in any respect" and "the practice of U.S. planes constitutes a nuclear warning to the north."

Timing to coincide with this, Stratton, chairman of the investigation sub-committee of the U.S. House of Representatives armed services committee, blared that ways are sought to make the U.S. Congress "modify" the U.S. ground forces withdrawal programme.

The present developments in south Korea prove that what they uttered is, in fact, put into practice.

In accordance with the "compensatory measures" U.S. naval and air forces are increasing in south Korea and an operational plan has been worked out to transfer "Phantom" squadrons of the U.S. air force based in Okinawa and the Philippines to the U.S. air force stationed in south Korea in "case of emergency."

Formations of "B-52" strategic bombers based in Guam Island and Okinawa are staging without let-up a "bombing exercise" and "flight training" in the air over south Korea.

It is not difficult to gather what does this provocative military racket seek.

The U.S. imperialists' frantic war preparations find a more vivid manifestation in their more frequent large-scale joint military exercises with the south Korean puppets.

These joint military exercises are participated in by the U.S. marine amphibious division, aircraft carriers and naval vessels belonging to the seventh fleet and air divisions in the Pacific.

The U.S. administration engrossed in the dangerous play with fire presented to the U.S. Congress a "bill" which calls for transferring to the south Korean puppets weapons worth 800 million dollars out of the weaponry of the U.S. troops present in south Korea as part of "compensatory measures" to offset the projected withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces stationed in south Korea.

Earlier, the U.S. House of Representatives approved "the foreign aid bill" for the fiscal 1978 which envisages 389.7 million dollar military and economic "aid" to the south Korean puppets.

According to data made known recently, "the transfer of ammunition stocked by the U.S. forces in Japan to south Korea to be used by the 'south Korean army' in case of emergency has virtually started."

All that is taking place behind the facade of the "troop pullout" shows that U.S. imperialism does not give up its sinister intention to achieve its aggressive design against Korea with "strength."

This is, however, an anachronistic delusion.

The United States should renounce its aggressive design against Korea, totally withdraw all its troops and military equipment from south Korea at an early date and respond to our proposal on replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

U.S. Defense Dept. Plans 60 F-16s' Transfer to Seoul

The U.S. Defence Department recently worked out a "plan" to transfer scores of "F-16" fighter planes to the south Korean puppets, according to a report from Seoul.

Should this "plan" get the U.S. administration's approval it will be referred to the U.S. Congress at the beginning of next year, the report said.

This plan of the U.S. Defence Department to transfer more "F-16" fighter planes to the south Korean puppets is part of the frantic criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists to increase the strength of the south Korean puppet army.

The U.S. Congress already approved six arms sale programs for the south Korean puppets proposed by the U.S. Defence Department by the end of October last.

Under these programs the United States will transfer scores of military planes including "Phantom" fighter bombers and nearly 50 helicopters to the south Korean puppets.

The new measure taken by the U.S. imperialists to deliver many "F-16" fighter planes to the puppets is intended to give a shot in the arm to the moribund puppets, perpetuate the division of our country and create "two Koreas."

This, however, will not help the U.S. imperialists attain their aggressive goal. The feverish reinforcement of the puppet armed forces can never frighten anyone.

The U.S. imperialists' moves to beef up the strength of the puppet army aggravating the situation in Korea and increasing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula only invite bitter condemnation from world public opinion.

JSDF Chooses F-15 as F-X

F-15 Eagle fighter bomber

Recently, there was a controversy in the Diet of Japan over the equipment of F-15 Eagle fighter bombers which have been informally decided as future fighters for the "Japanese Air Self-Defense Force."

The Japanese Defense Agency November 17 announced its intention to equip F-15 Eagle fighter bomber with bomb sights and air refueling, in keeping with the so-called "change in the situation" and rapid progress in flight techniques. What is remarkable about this understanding between the U.S. and the Japanese Defense Agency is the fact that the JDA gives priority to the change in the military situation over "technical reasons" in citing the reasons for the understanding.

The plan to use F-15 Eagle fighter bombers as Japan's future fighter bombers was formally decided at a meeting of the Defense Agency held on August 26 when it took a decision through the resolution on its work plan and made an estimated budget demand.

The range of military action of fully equipped F-15 Eagles is about 1,200 kilometers. Moreover, according to the plan, F-15s are scheduled to be based at Tsuiki, Fukuoka Prefecture. (The distance between Tsuiki and to the Military Demarcation Line on the Korean Peninsula is 800 kilometers which an F-15 can cover for a military mission in ten minutes.) In addition, if oil is supplied to an F-15 in the air, the range of its action can be increased so that it can fly into the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

U.S. Plans to Organize "S.Korea-U.S. Combined Squadron"

Recently, joint cruising operational exercises between the U.S. navy and the south Korean puppet navy were staged in the southern sea of China the Pardise Bay, and in the northern part of the Indian Ocean.

These exercises were staged according to a U.S. plan to organize a "south Korea-U.S. combined squadron" in connection with the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea, showing the intention to reorganize the so-called "sea KATUSA (Korean Augmentation Troops to the U.S. Army)" units in south Korea.

The first joint naval exercise was staged on October 19 in the southern sea of China northwest of the Philippines. The exercise was participated in by two destroyers of the puppet army, and two destroyers, a submarine, patrol boats, high-speed transports belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

The second was staged on November 10 in the Persian Bay, or in the northern part of the Indian Ocean. It was participated in by two destroyers of the puppet army, and several cruisers and destroyers belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

These joint naval exercises between the U.S. navy and the puppet navy are aimed at reinforcing the "stand by" system of the puppet navy so that it may practice as part of the U.S. navy in south Korea.

Moreover, these exercises were staged as something to complete the "transpacific military operation," the first of its kind ever staged by the puppet navy, (the exercise continued for 89 days from May 29, 1975, with the south Korean fleet starting from Chinhae, South Kyongsang Province, south Korea, via the Philippines, Guam, Midway and Hawaii and reaching the U.S. West Coast), and "military operation for advance into the Indian Ocean" (the operation continued for 70 days from October 30, 1975, with the south Korean fleet leaving Chinhae via the Philippines, Singapore and India and reaching the Persian Bay) after the U.S. debacle in Indochina.

The Carter administration is developing and promoting its original plan to reduce its troops in the west Pacific region. The projected withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea is part of this plan.

In addition to the plan, the U.S. forces plans to reduce the number of aircraft carriers from four to two, turn Sasebo into its new home port of the U.S. naval force in Japan, and intend to reduce the number of U.S. marines in Japan.

The new factor in the military policy of the Carter administration is that the U.S. should first intervene in East Asia by using its air and naval forces, while effectively utilizing the ground forces of allied countries locally, so that it may reduce its forces stationed in East Asia as much as possible, learning a lesson from its Vietnam defeat that the large-scale involvement of U.S. ground forces in Indochina caused a great loss of American lives and property.

This new military policy option of the Carter administration clearly indicates that the U.S. administration intends to reorganize and strengthen its defense strategy in Asia, the west Pacific region, using south Korea as its strategic position. According to this strategy of the United States, the U.S. aims to assign warships of the puppet army to the warship system of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. The purpose of the U.S. in doing this is to organize so-called "sea KATUSA units," a plan to organize "south Korea-U.S. combined squadrons."

What KATUSA Means

The abbreviation KATUSA stands for Korean Augmentation Troops to the U.S. Army, and actually means south Korean puppet soldiers who serve in the U.S. forces in south Korea. The first KATUSA unit was employed by the U.S. forces during the Korean War (June, 1950-July, 1953).

According to a July 23, 1971 article in the south Korean daily "Chosonilbo," during the Korean War, 100 KATUSA soldiers were included each in U.S. infantry companies, 75 each in artillery batteries, comprising 40-50 per cent of the total number of U.S. soldiers in south Korea.

On May 30, 1954, after the Korean War ended KATUSA units were temporarily disbanded but were revived in the U.S. army.

In 1964, KATUSA units were also deployed in some transport units of the U.S. forces, according to the 1965 "Korean Central Year-Book" published in Pyongyang.

In connection with, a report "South Korea-the Philippines—November, 1971" from the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate released in Februrity, 1973, said that an artillery corps belonging to the U.S.-second infantry division consisted entirely of KATUSA in and after January, 1971.

KATUSA units are supplied with the same military uniforms and equipment as the units of U.S. soldiers. The duty period of a KATUSA unit is thirty-three months (that for U.S. soldiers is 13 months). Of course, KATUSA members enlist in the U.S. army.

It is said that KATUSA units are trained for a week in the U.S. supply base in Papyong, Kyonggi Province, south Korea.

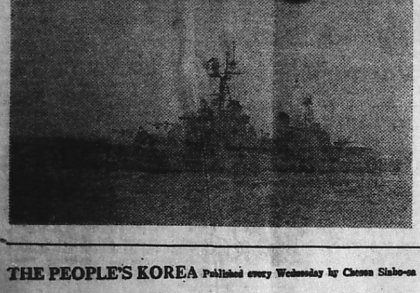


Photo shows a south Korean navy warship jointly exercises with the U.S. navy in south Korea in the southern sea of China (October 19)

S. Korean Democrats Urge New Trial of "PRP Case"

Six prominent south Koreans November 22 submitted to Pak Jung Hi a petition for a new trial of those "defendants" involved in the "People's Revolutionary Party case" who are still in jail.

Among the six were included former President Yun Bo Son, opposition Democratic Unification Party leader Ryang Il Dong and Catholic priest Kim Su Han.

They demanded that the authorities hold a new open trial of the "defendants", saying that there are doubts about the "PRP case."

The "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" invented the "PRP case," alleging that a "Pyongyang-controlled communist group intended to overthrow the government."

The trials were held behind closed doors. As a result, seven were condemned to death, six given life imprisonment and eight sentences from 15 years to 20 years. And on April 8, 1975, eight of them were hanged in the Seoul prison within 24 hours after the court gave the sentence.

Earlier on September 3, the wives of "PRP case defendants" submitted a petition to the "KCIA", the "ministry of justice" and the Seoul police station. They said in their petition, "Our husbands have been branded as enemies of the nation by the military tribunal without evidence. We wish to die together with our husbands who have been put to the rack for 4 years and turned into living corpses."

Japanese Protest Against Japan-Resident Koreans' Arrest

A meeting to protest against the arrest of Japan-resident Korean students by the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" and the "Korean Counterinsurgency Command," was held on November 22 at the National Railway Labor Centre in Tokyo, Japan. The students were arrested two years ago in the so-called "campus spyring case."

It was co-sponsored by the "National Council of Societies to Rescue Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners" and the "Action Committee for Checking the Execution of Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners."

Attending the meeting were the families of those arrested on charges of involvement in the "campus spyring case" and other trumped-up "cases," and Japanese workers, youths and students, over 300 in all.

In their speeches at the meeting Antaku Tsunehiko and Nishinomiya Hiroshi, Socialist members of the House of Representatives demanded that the south Korean authorities immediately release the Japan-resident south Korean political prisoners.

Two petitions addressed to Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo were adopted at the meeting.

The petitions demand as follows: 1) to suspend execution of the five "defendants" given death sentences; 2) to make measures for the protection of the human rights of the Japan-resident Korean prisoners; 3) to stop illegal activities of the "KCIA" in Japan; 4) thoroughly to investigate the Kim Dae Jung case.

Meanwhile, an all-Kansai meeting was held at Nakanoshima Public Hall in Osaka on November 22, to prevent the execution of and demand release of all Japan-resident Korean students and youths arrested in south Korea.

The meeting, was attended by more than 1,500 ordinary people, youths and students in the Kansai district,

On November 22, 1975, the Pak "regime" faked up the "campus spyring case" and arrested 21 progressive youths and students. Among them were 12 Koreans from Japan studying in south Korea.

The Pak clique, afraid of a recurrence of anti-fascist democratic movements among the south Korean people in the wake of the liberation of Indochina, gave death to Japan-resident Koreans to terrorize the people and strengthen its power on charges of "working as spies for the north."

Five Japan-resident Koreans including Paek Ok Kwan and Li Chol, were sentenced to death. They may be executed at any time.

At present over 60 Japan-resident Korean political prisoners are detained in south Korean jails.

S. Korean Intellectuals Arrested

Univ. Profs.

It has became clear that Li Yong Hi, former professor at Hanyang University, south Korea, who had been taken to the authorities on November 23, didn't return home by November 25.

He is known as a progressive intellectual.

He was charged with critisizing the Pak "regime" in two essays titled "An Idol and Reason" and "Conversations with Eight Hundred Million People" which were recently writen by him.

He was taken to the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency," and later, thirty books including his essays, were confiscated at his home.

According to a certain source, Pak Rak Chong, former professor at Seoul University, was also taken to the authorities on November 25.

He is responsible for printing Li Yong Hi's essays.

Magazine Editors

Earlier on November 18, two editors of the Christian monthly magazine "Sialui Sori" were taken to the authorities.

They were charged with selling to the students the September and November, 1971, issues of the magazine "Tachwa" dealing with the problem of reunification of the country.

The south Korean monthly magazine "Taehwa" was banned by reason that its October issue "violated emergency decree No. 9." The magazine carried an article "We Accuse the Harsh Treatment of Workers."

Opposition Spokesman

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed on November 15 such an outrage as arresting an opposition figure, for demanding the abolition of the fascist "*yusin* system" and their resignation.

The gangsters arrested and detained Kim Tae Ryong, spokesman of the Seoul branch of the "fellowship society for the restoration of the character of the New Democratic Party as an opposition party," on charges of violation of the "emergency decree No. 9" for the mere reason that he at its inaugural meeting held in Seoul that day stated "such scandals as the Pak Tong Son case took place since the *yusin* constitution has not been abolished and democracy cannot be realized unless the Pak regime withdraws."

"The fellowship society for the restoration of the character of the New Democratic Party as an opposition party" is reported to be an organization formed by anti-"government" figures within the party against the flattery and submission of a few in the upper crust of the "party" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

As already reported, the south Korean fascist hangmen are now getting more frantic in the moves to wipe out all anti-"government" elements.

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